



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BULLETIN OF THE TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

Vol. VI., Nos. 19 & 20.]

[New York, July & August, 1876.

§ 102. Ferns.—We have received Mr. Davenport's Catalogue of the Davenport Herbarium, Mass. Hort. Soc., corrected to Ap. 3d, 1876; and Mr. Wm. Edwards' Catalogue of North American Ferns, May, 1876, corrected by Prof. Eaton. Mr. Edwards' address is South Natick, Mass. He will mail his useful catalogue for 25 cents a dozen. This list comprises 132 species and 20 varieties, of which 49 species and 2 varieties are peculiar to North America, *i. e.*, America north of Mexico. Mr. Davenport's list has 124 species and 26 varieties. Mr. Davenport, it will be seen admits more varieties than Prof. Eaton does in Mr. Edwards' catalogue; in the latter, for example, *Asplenium Filix-femina* has only the variety *Michauxii*, while Mr. Davenport gives also *angustum*, *cristata* [*um?*] and *luciniatum*. The former does not seem to recognize *Botrychium simplex*, var. *bipinnatifidum*. In connection with fern variations, perhaps the interest felt in this subject may justify us in mentioning that Mr. A. H. McKay, of Pictou, N. S., has found a variety named provisionally by Prof. Lawson, *Cystopteris fragilis*, var. *McKayii*. Mr. McKay finds *Aspidium Filix-mas*, Swartz, in that quarter.

Mr. Hall writes: If any of the Club ever take a trip in search of *Cheilanthes tomentosa*, the following extract from a letter from Rev. D. R. Shoop may do some good. I do not think it will do harm to publish the locality: "Where I gathered *Cheilanthes tomentosa* was at Painted Rock on the French Broad River—just above the North Carolina and Tennessee line. Hot Springs, close by, is a good place to stop, a summer resort; and I think one could not miss the *Cheilanthes* on the rocks up the river—just where, I cannot say. Doubtless it could be found nearer, in Virginia or Kentucky."

Mr. L. A. Millington writes from Glens Falls: Two different plants of fragrant *Aspidium Noveboracense*, Swartz, were found in this vicinity last summer. I have roots in my garden brought from the north, which have deliciously fragrant fronds thus far.

§ 103. Publications.—1. *Botany of California*. The first volume is now ready, price six dollars, which is extremely low. Copies may be obtained on application to Sereno Watson, Botanic Garden, Cambridge, Mass. As the weight is nearly five pounds, it cannot be transmitted by mail. The present volume comprises the Polypetalæ by W. H. Brewer and Sereno Watson, and the Gamopetalæ by Asa Gray. As the Legislature of California has since 1874 made no appropriations to continue the Geological Survey of the State, this volume would have remained unpublished had not a few citizens of San Francisco contributed a sum sufficient to insure its publication. The proceeds of the sale of this will go to aid the publication of the second volume, which is intended to contain the remaining exogenous (*Apetalæ*, *Gymnospermæ*), the endogenous, and the cryptogamous orders, with index, etc. All botanists will feel grateful for what has been accomplished of this very important